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NOTICES.

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ZANZIBAR.

THIS island, and the neighboring coast of Africa, are under the dominion of the Sultan of Muscat, one of the most extraordinary men of the age. He came into power about the same time as did the late Sultan MAHMOUD of Constantinople, and MOHAMMED ALI of Egypt, and was as unscrupulous as the latter, of the means by which he elevated himself. He is regarded as the most interesting of these three distinguished Mohammedan princes, combining the energy of the one with the enlightened and liberal policy of the other, and being less exceptionable in his character than either.

His capital, Muscat, is in the eastern part of Arabia, near the entrance of the Persian gulf, but he resides a considerable part of the year at Zanzibar. His dominions extend about one thousand seven hundred miles on the African, and about one thousand five hundred miles on the Arabian, coast.

Zanzibar differs in latitude only twelve or fourteen degrees from Liberia, being about the same distance South, as the other is North, of the Equator. It is supposed that the chain of highlands, which commences back of Liberia, extends across the continent, and that this elevated interior is healthy and populous, presenting an attractive field for exploration to the philanthropic and the enterprising, whether entered from the eastern or the western coast. From Zanzibar, it appears that trading expeditions have penetrated into the interior five or six hundred miles, through a region thickly inhabited, and of a productive soil. Ivory is abundant, and the tooth, being larger than can be obtained on the western coast, brings a higher price in the American market. The town of Salem, Massachusetts, has, for years, carried on a profitable trade with Zanzibar, and perhaps no branch of trade in the world

is capable of greater extension. Under the liberal protection of the Sultan, aided by the enterprising Capt. WATERS, who enjoys, in an extraordinary degree, the respect and confidence of this prince of despots, this trade may be extended into the centre of Africa.

Companies of fur traders penetrate every part of the northwestern region of our country, to the interior of, and across, the Rocky mountains, among hostile tribes of savages, every one of whom is a watchful enemy. These adventurers encounter the severity of a polar winter, live without bread or salt for months and years, and, sleeping or waking, must have their rifle in their hands for defence against the lurking, savage foe. Surely the field of enterprise traversed by these hardy trappers, is not less hazardous, nor less fraught with hardships than this region of Africa, while the latter country offers a far more bountiful reward. The climate of the eastern coast is found to be favorable to the health of Americans. The interior may prove equally favorable, and no doubt is abundant in provisions, and rich in valuable products. Many articles may be discovered, the value of which is unknown to the natives. Half of the enterprise and desperate adventure required in prosecuting the Rocky mountain fur trade, would not only explore the interior of Africa, but cross the continent, and reveal to the world the hidden secrets of that vast empire of darkness. It may be said that the exposure of life, and hazard of failure, are too great to be encountered by private enterprise. We may reply, that they can be but little greater than those already endured by American missionaries. Do not our American citizens possess as much enterprise as British subjects? The latter are fast monopolizing the trade of western Africa. Our countrymen scarcely make a show of competing with them for that trade which gives profitable employ to more than two hundred ships, and unless the attention of our commercial men is soon and earnestly directed to that trade, it will be lost to us forever. The late declared policy of the British philanthropists, to stop the Slave Trade by civilizing western Africa, will, if carried into effect, enable them to acquire jurisdiction over the entire coast country. Now, when the Americans enjoy the favor of the powerful Sultan of Muscat, we hope they will improve this advantage to push our trade into Africa from the East, and, that instead of carrying out specie to pay for the return cargo, they will introduce our manufactures among the natives of the interior.

If Colonization receives that support to which it is entitled, and the American colonists in Liberia are thus enabled to explore the interior of Africa, and to push forward the road already commenced, civilization and American commerce may be extended from the West, as far as the Arabian despot has penetrated from the East, and the numerous inhabitants of central Africa, instead of becoming every where proselytes to the Mohammedan faith, may receive the Gospel from our Christian missionaries.

We trust that an enlightened and Christian Public will favor this enterprise, which promises to secure to our country so profitable a commerce, and to facilitate and extend the progress of the Gospel.

From the Missionary Herald.

EASTERN AFRICA.

LETTERS FROM MR. BURGESS, DATED SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1839.

Probable Opening for Missionaries at Zanzibar—Population.

At page 60 it was mentioned that the vessel in which the late reinforcement of the Mahratta mission was conveyed to Bombay, touched at the island of Zanzibar, on the eastern coast of Africa, about latitude 7° south, and adjacent to the vast unexplored region which extends quite across the equatorial portions of that continent. While at Zanzibar, aided by the kind offices of Mr. WATERS, the United States Consul at that place, who manifested a deep interest in their object, they enjoyed many facilities for obtaining correct information relative to the state of the continent, and the practicability of establishing a mission there. This information is communicated by Mr. BURGESS in the letter given below. The late EDMUND ROBERTS, Esq., Ambassador from the United States Government to Siam and Muscat, states, in relation to the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat, including those at Zanzibar and the vicinity, that, "all religions are not merely tolerated, but protected by his highness, and there is no obstacle whatever, to prevent the Christian, the Jew, or Gentile from preaching their peculiar doctrines, or erecting temples." Whether the Sultan would permit his own subjects to renounce their Mohammedanism and embrace Christianity does not seem to be fully ascertained; and even if he should not adopt measures to prevent it himself, it is not improbable that such converts would be exposed to the fanatical violence of the populace. On the subject of toleration Mr. BURGESS remarks:

The probability is that a missionary would be permitted to reside in the Sultan's dominions, to mingle with the people, to instruct their children, even introducing the principles of Christianity, until instances of conversion to the Christian faith should occur. This would create a disturbance. Yet owing to the commercial relations of the two nations, such disturbance would probably not result in any thing very serious. But allowing a missionary should be well received now, the question arises, is the Government so fixed in its manner of being administered that on the death of the present Sultan, disastrous consequences would not be the result of a change of masters? The government is one of despotism—an absolute monarchy. There is no law but the will of the sovereign, although the Sultan is assisted by counsellors and judges. It is impossible to say what a change of that kind would effect. Yet, it appears evident to me, that it could not be as disastrous, either in kind or degree, as has been experienced in the island of Madagascar. The commercial relations between the two Governments would prevent such unhappy consequences, though there is nothing specific in the treaty respecting such subjects. The fact that the Arabs are daily learning more and more of the Americans, and are becoming convinced of their superiority to themselves, would have great influence in preventing persecution, either of the missionary or of those who should embrace Christianity. A missionary managing discreetly might establish schools, and the Mussulman must be more acquainted with science and literature, that he may see the real foundation of his own religion.

There is very little if any doubt, from what the Sultan has often remarked, but that a physician would be well received. Perhaps if a discreet, pious man of that profession could be located in Zanzibar, it might be sufficient till the ground could be explored.

But it is the contiguity of the African continent which, perhaps, as much as any one feature, makes Zanzibar apparently a favorable place for a missionary station. It appears to me that this is the point from which to approach the eastern part of Africa. The number of free negroes in Zanzibar is estimated at about seventeen thousand, and the number of slaves is probably about the same. These negroes, it is said, came from all the various tribes in that part of Africa. Slaves are brought over from the continent every month and sold in the Zanzibar market. Mr. WATERS is anxious that a mission should be established at Zanzibar. It is his opinion that a discreet man would be tolerated and have the prospect of exerting a good influence upon the Arabs, and of doing much for Africa.

Accounts received concerning the Continental Tribes.

For information respecting the continent we must depend entirely on the natives, and it is often difficult to determine what is, and what is not the truth. Two trading expeditions from Zanzibar have lately been some hundred miles into the interior. With one the Sultan sent a man for the express purpose of exploring. I had opportunities of conversation with this individual, and likewise with one belonging to the other company. The result of all my inquiries and cross questions was somewhat as follows:

One expedition which returned eighteen months ago, was absent five months and eleven days. Seventy-five days were occupied in reaching the extent of their journey.

The other expedition, by a more direct route, attained nearly the same distance in forty-five days. Eight or ten miles is probably the distance travelled per day; but of this they seemed to have no definite idea. The whole distance reached by them would probably be between three and five hundred miles. The direction was, I inferred, somewhat to the south of west. Slaves from Zanzibar accompanied them as interpreters. The people on the coast, like the natives of Zanzibar, are called Sowahilies. One day only was occupied in passing through their territory. The Zamzam territory adjoining it, occupied five or six days. The next tribe is called Cootoo. Their country is three or four days' travel in extent. Then the Toombahs inhabit an extent of country of six or eight days' travel. Next in order were the Suggarabs, four or five days; Gagogo, fifteen; Waroris, fifteen; and lastly the Manomoisies, whose country extends to a great inland lake. It is as far through the territory of the Manomoisies, as from Zanzibar to their border.

Respecting the religion of these tribes it was stated to be all the same, that is no religion at all. "They know not God. When a man die he finish, same as bullock, know nothing." From all the conversation I inferred that they have an idea of a superior Being, but none of a future existence. Some of the tribes were extremely stupid—"same as bullock."

In all the tribes bigamy was common. No sacredness was attached to the marriage relation. They retain their wives as long as pleased with them, then sell them. In some tribes one man would have from one to twenty wives. The Manomoisies some times have as many as eighty. Wives are bought and sold. The price of a wife in each tribe was represented as generally fixed. In one tribe it was five goats, in another from sixteen to twenty; and among the Manomoisies a hundred, and sometimes two hundred bullocks were given. The females do the work; men work till they obtain wealth to buy a wife, then work no more, only trade and fight.

Slavery is common in all the tribes. They buy their own people. Some Manomoisies own four or five hundred slaves. The slave does but little

work, is an article of property for trade, as the bullock. The price of a slave in most cases was less than that of a wife. Among the Manomoisies, the value of the slave was equal to one or two dollars in Zanzibar. The Manomoisies are the richest and most enterprising tribe in that part of Africa. Their property is mostly in slaves, bullocks, and ivory. A majority of the men were stated to be over six feet high. As some of them were slaves in Zanzibar, I requested my informant to bring me some that I might see for myself. So anxious was he to gratify me that he came several times with some of them when I was absent. As I was about to go on board for the last time, he came again with five individuals of that tribe. They were not slaves but belonged to a party who had come to Zanzibar at the request of the Sultan, to make some form of a treaty for the safety and success of his subjects when on their trading expeditions. One of them was the heir apparent to the throne, that is he was the most popular man in the nation after the king. The right of succession to the throne depends not on relationship but on the strength and popularity of the aspirant. At first they appeared delighted in giving me information. I began by obtaining some of the most common words of their language, but had scarcely secured the numerals from one to twenty, before they became impatient. I amused them a short time by measuring their height, examining their ornaments, etc., but they soon left me.

They appeared to have more mind than the average of the negroes in Zanzibar. The tallest was almost six feet in height. Many of his countrymen were taller than himself, some even a whole head. The same was represented to be true of the other tribes. Yet as I saw none of such a remarkable stature in Zanzibar, the matter, I concluded, must have been overstated. Four of those I saw would average five feet ten inches. They procure intoxicating drinks by distillation, the use of which is attended by the same unhappy consequences as among more civilized people. Drinking parties are frequent. Such parties are always made on wedding occasions, and constitute the marriage ceremony. I could not learn as any other ceremony is observed. "A man makes his drink, calls together his friends, they make a great noise, act bad, then he takes his wife," was their laconic description of a wedding.

Iron ore is represented as being abundant, and so pure that it is used without smelting. Some of the ornaments of the individuals who came to see me were of this metal. It appeared as good as any iron I have ever seen. Some days five or six thousand people were occupied in procuring it from a single hill. There is also an abundance of gold and silver, which is not valued because they will not make spears. No mountains were seen in the Manomoisies country. There were, however, some in that of the Toombahs and Suggarahs. The expedition passed but one river in a boat; all the streams must have been small.

Such is the substance of what was communicated to me by my Arab and Manomoisie friends. More dependence is to be placed on what was said by the Arabs, from the fact that they were given to understand by Mr. W. that it was very important to state the truth, as I should write what they said in a book. One of them exhibited great anxiety that I should understand the subject correctly and minutely.

Complexion and Languages of the Tribes—Practicability of a Misson—Climate.

A writer in the *Edinburg Review* of July, 1835, makes quite a mistake when he speaks of the erroneous but commonly received opinion, that the

natives of the eastern coast of Africa are all negroes. "The fact is," he continues, "that the black polished skin, depressed features, and woolly head of the true negro are no where seen in thoroughbred perfection on that coast, from a little below Cape Delgado to Cape Guardafui." I merely say I never saw more perfect negro features than in Zanzibar, if we take the blacks of the United States as a standard for comparison. The slaves on that island had all a similar appearance, yet we were told they came from many different tribes in that part of the continent. The Manomoisies are probably the most interesting tribe, yet a number of Manomoisie slaves were pointed out to me in the market, and could not be distinguished by any peculiarity from those of other tribes standing by their side.

The Sultan sends every cool season trading expeditions some hundreds of miles into the interior, to which I was told travellers might join themselves for protection. A party left Zanzibar on one of these expeditions just before we arrived. Had we been in season, perhaps the question would have merited consideration whether one of our number should not accompany it, as it would have been attended with next to no expense, except the loss of time.

The language spoken by all these tribes I think must be from the same parent stock, although my informants stated respecting some one or two tribes, "they have no words like the others, or like the Sowahilies." Their statement was, the Zamzams have no words like the Sowahilies. The language of the Cootoos is nearly the same as the Zamzams. The next tribe, the Toombahs, have no words which are found in the Cootoo language. The Suggarabs have very few Toombah words. The Waroris have a peculiar language, more guttural than the Arabic and containing no words common to the language of other tribes. I intended to see some individuals from all the different tribes from which slaves were found in Zanzibar, and ascertain whether there was a resemblance in language, but could effect my purpose only with the Manomoisies. From them I obtained the numerals from one to twenty and the even tens to one hundred. These bore more resemblance to the numerals of the Sowahilly than the numerals of the English language bear to those of the French or Latin. The Sowahilly is the language of the natives of Zanzibar, and of the inhabitants of the adjacent coast of Africa. It has never been reduced to writing. The same of course is true of languages in the interior. An individual who should become familiar with Sowahilly would doubtless easily learn the languages of the adjacent tribes. For translating the Scriptures and expressing religious ideas words might be borrowed from the Arabic. Many Arabic words are already introduced. How extensively the Sowahilly language is spoken I could not learn definitely. This language abounds in vowels like the Malay and languages of the Pacific. With these languages I think it probably has a connexion more or less remote.

If any thing is to be attempted for this part of Africa, a suitable man should be located at Zanzibar. He could collect much information on that island, and at the proper season he could join the trading expedition of the Sultan, and thus ascertain the practicability of missions on the coast, or in the interior. From what I could learn, the tribes I have mentioned, present in prospect a more promising field of labor than did the Zulus, when a mission was first proposed among them. Perhaps it might be advisable for a man to come out and devote himself entirely to the Africans on the island and neighboring continent. Two or three individuals would find a field interesting and sufficiently extensive. To reduce the language to writing, translate the Scriptures, write books for elementary education, organize and instruct schools among the free blacks on the island, would constitute a

work upon which, from present appearances, they might enter and labor to their heart's content without any to molest.

Should it be found impracticable to go into the interior, or even to reside on the continent, Zanzibar itself might occupy the time of one or two men. The support of missionaries would probably be attended with comparatively little expense.

I think the climate would form no important objection. Though it has been very fatal to Frenchmen, Englishmen and Americans have there enjoyed good health. Of course greater care would be necessary than in New England. I should have no particular fear respecting the climate of Zanzibar over other tropical climates, as that of Ceylon or Singapore.

Character of the Sultan—Extent of his Dominions.

The island of Zanzibar and the adjacent African coast are under the government of the Sultan of Muscat. As some portions of his dominions seem likely to furnish favorable entrance to the eastern part of the African continent, the following statements, in addition to those given on page 60, are here inserted from Mr. ROBERT's account of his embassy, mentioned on page 113:

The Sultan is of a mild and peaceable demeanor, and of unquestionable bravery. He is a strict lover of justice, possessing a humane disposition, and greatly beloved by his subjects. He possesses just and liberal views in regard to commerce, not only throwing no obstacles in the way to impede its advancement, but encouraging foreigners as well as his own subjects.

The Sultan is a powerful prince, possessing a more efficient naval force than all the native princes combined, from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan. His resources are more than adequate to his wants: they are derived from commerce, he owning himself a great number of merchant vessels; from duties on foreign merchandize, and from tribute money and presents received from various princes, all of which produce a large sum. A small tithe also is taken on wheat and dates, but more on houses and lands.

His possessions in Africa stretch from Cape Delgado, (latitude 10° south,) to Cape Guardafui, (latitude 12° north;) and from Cape Aden in Arabia, to Rusel Haud; and thence they extend along the northern coast of Arabia, (or the coast of Aman,) to the entrance of the Persian Gulf. He claims also the sea coast and islands within the Persian Gulf, including the Bahrein islands and the pearl fishery contiguous to them, with the northern part of the gulf as low down as Scindy. It is true that only a small portion of this immense territory is garrisoned by his troops, but all is tributary to him.

His vessels trade not only with the countries named, but also with Guzerat, Surat; Demaun, Bombay, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, the Mauritius, Comoro islands, Madagascar, and the Portuguese possessions in East Africa. The number of vessels employed in these voyages I was unable to ascertain with any degree of exactness; but no number named was less than two thousand. Of these a very large portion are small craft, having but few ships and brigs. The naval force of the Sultan is very respectable in point of numbers, and they are daily becoming better *ship* sailors. The officers practise the lunar observations, and possess excellent chronometers. His force gives him entire control over all the ports in East Africa, the Red Sea, the coast of Abyssinia, and the Persian Gulf.

REPORT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SOME friend has forwarded us the Report of a Select Committee of the Legislature of *Pennsylvania*, on the subject of raising money by tax, to defray the expense of such colored persons of that State as might choose to emigrate to Liberia. We commend the views of the Committee, as expressed in the following extract, and trust that the time is not far distant when Colonization will become the policy of the country, and our free colored people be enabled to establish themselves in Africa, where they can enjoy those social and political privileges, to which they can never hope to attain here :

“ Two modes have been pointed out by which it is proposed to advance the condition of the colored man. Each mode has been urged by its respective advocates with a zeal commensurate with the importance of the object proposed to be gained. One of these plans proposes to attain its object by knocking the shackles from the slave immediately, declaring him to be free, and that hereafter, he is to enjoy all social and political rights in common with the white man.

“ The other plan proposes to separate the two races by colonizing the man of color, and there extend to him those blessings of free government which the peculiarities of his race seems to forbid his enjoying whilst in contact with the white man. In regard to the merits of these two plans, it is proposed to say a few words. As to the first, the history of the past and present age affords ample proof of the impossibility of two distinct races of men existing together in equality. In every instance recorded in Holy or Profane history of two distinct races being thrown together under whatever auspices, whether by mutual agreement of the parties, as in the case of the Jews and Egyptians, or by war and rapine, one party has been sure to claim and secure privileges at the expense of the other party; advancing the interest of the one in the same degree that the interest of the other was retarded. Why should this result almost always follow a connexion of two distinct races of men—that one party should become the masters of the other? This effect so invariably follows, that a cause must exist somewhere to bring it about. That cause is to be found in the constitution and habits of the different races, which precludes a reciprocity of feeling betwixt them. The constitution and habits of the black man are so different from those of the white man—nature has drawn the lines of distinction so plain and so palpable between the two races, that it appears to be impossible they should live together in mutual and unlimited intercourse and equality. Sixty-four years have passed away since the Declaration of Independence, and yet we find the privileges of these people, instead of having increased, to have been materially abridged. Before the adoption of the new Constitution, their right to vote was admitted by a great many. If they did enjoy that right before, the adoption of that Constitution since, has effectually deprived them of it. If obstacles then so serious interpose to prevent the two races from living indiscriminately together, (for be it known that to enjoy equal privileges this intercourse must necessarily be indiscriminate,) it becomes important to enquire, whether by a separation political equality will not be secured to both. The Colonizationist, as sincere in his desire to promote the welfare of the colored man as the Abolitionist, has wisely concluded, that it can only be done by a separation. That so long as he remains in contact with the white man, he must necessarily continue to be his inferior. He proposes to carry the negro across the Atlantic, and place him on the shores of Africa, from

whence his ancestors were cruelly torn to, satisfy the cupidity of the white man; to give him a country rich in all the productions of nature, enjoying a climate peculiarly adapted to his constitution, for his ancestors have existed there from the earliest ages, granting him a constitution founded in the pure principles of freedom, guaranteeing the right to frame laws for his own government; in fine, placing him in the enjoyment of blessings second to no people on earth. That all this is feasible, your committee are fully satisfied; and they will give some of the reasons upon which this belief is founded.

"The first settlement of colonists in Liberia, was made about the year 1821, although steps preliminary to this had been taken a few years before, by the American Colonization Society. The progress of this colony, considering the difficulties the Society, under whose auspices it was founded, had to contend with, has been unexampled in the history of colonies. Her institutions are of a permanent character—flourishing towns are springing rapidly into existence—churches and school houses have been erected on the sites of demolished slave factories; and the voice of Christian ministers is now heard in places where, but a few year ago, the man dealer might be seen in pursuit of his unholy traffic. Their commerce has become of importance, and a packet now regularly plies between the ports of Liberia and the United States. If, then, in the short space of eighteen years, in a distant and almost unknown country and amongst a savage people, a colony has sprung up, which can now boast of institutions that older countries might be proud of, can the most skeptical doubt for a moment the feasibility of colonizing, in time, the whole black population of this country. It is confidently believed, that as information becomes more diffused on the subject, and the war of opposition that has been so unrighteously waged against it shall have ceased, the colored man will find it as much to his interest to emigrate to Africa, as the laborer of Europe now finds to emigrate to this country. Strong inducements present themselves to the Christian, the philanthropist and the statesman, to invite their co-operation in this undertaking. By planting colonies on the coast of Africa, a stop is immediately put to the Slave Trade. Feeble as the Colony of Liberia yet is, its influence operates seriously to the disadvantage of the slaver. The fulfilment of the prophecy, that "Ethiopia will stretch out her hands to God," will be accomplished through the instrumentality of Christian colonies. How strong the inducement to ministers of Christ to enlist their services in a cause so just. The immediate and lasting benefits that are to be conferred on the colored race by the removal—the vast field that opens to the enterprise of the American merchant—the greatness of the object proposed to be gained by securing to the white and the black race the enjoyment of an equality of rights and privileges—to the black man by a removal to the country from whence his forefathers were cruelly torn, by the rapacity of the white man—to the white, by leaving him in possession of the country to which his forefathers were driven by the persecution of religious fanatics, altogether renders it one of the most magnificent undertakings ever agitated. In fact, your committee cannot conceive of any act more truly noble, than the restoration to the land of their inheritance, of the whole colored race. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the plan proposed by the Colonization Society, for the gradual removal of the colored people to the Colony of Liberia, for the purpose of securing to them the blessings of liberty, is worthy the highest consideration of the friends of humanity, as being the only mode by which an equality of rights can be secured to that unfortunate race.

"*Resolved*, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ONEIDA COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THIS Society was formed at Utica, New York, in September, 1838, by a few devoted friends of Colonization, and has contributed materially to aid the cause. Their example is worthy of all imitation. We give some extracts from the annual report for 1839. It is an interesting document, and we regret that a copy was not sent to us immediately after its publication :

“ The Board deem it very desirable that the merits of the cause be distinctly presented to the churches of every denomination in the county as often as once in each year. Although our plans aim incidentally at the relief of a great *political* evil, yet our first and great object is one of benevolence to the oppressed and suffering. We seek the enfranchisement of a large portion of our fellow citizens, who, though nominally free, are still the slaves of a multitude of depressing causes which prevent their elevation to the level of intelligent freemen. We also seek the civilization and evangelization of the eighty millions of Africa, and their elevation to an equality with the most favored of mankind. The colonies established by the various societies with whom we co-operate, afford, with a single exception, the only resting places on the western shore of Africa, for the christian missionary to her benighted sons. At this moment there are within the jurisdiction of the American colonies of Liberia, seventeen missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who maintain seven mission schools containing two hundred and fifty-four pupils. A mission under the charge of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions, employ two clergymen, a printer, three female assistants and three native assistants, and maintaining three day schools and a boarding school. A mission under the charge of the American Baptist Board employing three clergymen, a teacher and a female assistant, and a mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church employing a clergyman and a physician, with several assistants, and having under its charge a mission school.

We may therefore, with propriety ask of the various christian churches in our county, a fair examination of the society's claims, and a co-operation in its efforts to impart the light and warmth of gospel knowledge to the sons of Africa. The executive board therefore, recommend to the society, the passage of a resolution requesting the ministers of the several churches throughout the county, to present the claims of the cause to their congregations, if convenient, on the Sunday preceding the fourth of July in each year, and the taking up of a collection or subscription in its aid. They believe that such efforts are entirely within the sphere of benevolence which should limit the action of a christian church, and that they may without violating the rules of christian courtesy, earnestly recommend them to the religious of every denomination.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the ministers of christian churches of every denomination in this county, be requested to take up an annual contribution in their several congregations, if convenient, on the Sunday next before or after the fourth day of July, in aid of the funds of the Colonization Society; and that the secretary transmit to the minister of each church a copy of the report of the proceedings of the society and of this resolution.

Resolved, That it is very desirable that the American public be furnished annually with statistical reports, showing the actual condition of the colonies on the coast of Africa; and that the parent society be requested to obtain from the colonial government, periodical reports exhibiting the number of

emigrants arriving in the colonies, and of inhabitants leaving them—the births, marriages and deaths occurring; the number of churches and schools, with their condition; the actual exports and imports and the estimated productions, together with such other information as might be useful in forming a correct estimate of the condition, resources and prospects of the colonies.

Resolved, That the abolition of the Slave Trade throughout the world, demands the prayers and most vigorous action of every civilized nation.

And, whereas, it is asserted, that, owing to the immunity from the right of search which is enjoyed by vessels sailing under the American flag, that flag is prostituted to the protection of pirates engaged in this inhuman traffic—

Resolved, That in view of this fact, it is the solemn duty of the Government of the United States to adopt the necessary measures to prevent our national flag from furnishing a protection to this species of piracy.

Resolved, That in view of the effect which the plan of colonizing free people of color on the coast of Africa, has already produced in promoting the emancipation of slaves in the United States, it is eminently worthy of the sympathies and support of all the friends of the slave.

Resolved, That the influence of Colonization upon the civilization and evangelization of Africa, commends it to the cordial support of the civilized world."

Measures have been taken to obtain the information referred to in the second resolution, and the Executive Committee expect to be able, on the return of the *Saluda*, to lay the whole or much of it before the public. A census has been directed to be taken, with the number of houses and farms, number of acres improved, &c.

☞ We earnestly request the officers of auxiliary societies to forward us reports of their meetings, that we may notice them in the Repository.

From the Colonization Journal.

COLONIZATION.—The following is from a New Orleans paper of a late date:

"The meeting of the Colonization Society, on Thursday evening last, proved to be quite an interesting occasion. The addresses were listened to with marked attention, and seemed to make a vivid impression on the audience. The vast importance of the scheme, connected as it is with the vital interests of our country, and looking to the establishment of civilization and christianity on the shores of a benighted continent—were portrayed in eloquent terms; and our duty to assist in the great work, was urged by all the motives that can appeal to the bosom of the patriot or the philanthropist. In the absence of Judge PORTER, the meeting was presided over by Dr. PICTON. After passing several resolutions, invoking the approbation and succor of the public for the cause of Colonization, an election of officers for the ensuing year was held, and the meeting adjourned."

Notices of this kind are frequent in newspapers of the highest respectability throughout the country. They are evidences of the operation going on gradually in the public mind in reference to this great subject; they indicate the growing interest that is felt in it; they are the forerunners of more emphatic tokens which in due time will stand forth to show the deep and abiding hold which Colonization is daily acquiring upon the reason and the affections of the American people. The progress of the cause has been slow, as that of all great causes must be. For there were, and still are pre-

judices to be combatted, errors to be removed, knowledge to be supplied. The *whole* of such a subject, involving such comprehensive principles, and looking forward to such momentous results, is not a thing to be taken into the unprepared mind at once. It requires more room than the superficial examiner is ready to give it, and more attention than men busied in the daily concerns of life can bestow at once. It is not for the friends of Colonization to complain of this; still less is it their part to seek to kindle excitements, and to push forward the cause by temporary expedients, calculated for the moment to rouse the public mind from apathy. The matter rests upon a deeper basis than that of evanescent feeling, or transient enthusiasm. The cause will gain strength gradually, but surely; it will find friends among the reflecting, among the clear minded—among those who can recognise a *reality* at a distance before its actual pressure is upon them.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

WE copy from the Liberia Herald of the 12th of December last, the fourth annual report of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Monrovia, with the remarks of the Editor.

We commend this report to the notice of those benevolent ladies who labor for the support of Colonization. It will gratify them to see that the same spirit of benevolence which animates them is manifested by their colored sisters on the other side of the Atlantic; that in Liberia the poor are not forgotten. Many of the ladies of this Society were once slaves. They are now using their liberty in going on errands of mercy.

"On the 18th ult. the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Monrovia, celebrated their fourth anniversary. The procession was formed at the residence of the Directress, and headed by their agent, the orator, Rev. Mr. Burns and B. P. Yates, Esq., moved to the M. E. Church. A very appropriate and solemn address was delivered by Mr. Burns, in the course of which he paid (in our opinion at least) a just and well merited tribute to the self denying exertions of the ladies. His remarks tended powerfully to encourage them in their holy career, and to inspire them with courage to persevere in face of the opposition which they in common with all that aim to do good, must expect. We know not whether this gentleman was aware of the difficulties and impediments which have wantonly been thrown in the way of the society. But if not, it only serves to show the justness of his views of human nature. The society has had to encounter difficulties proceeding from quarters, from which facilities might have been expected. It has been wounded in the house of its friends. Attempts have been made to wrap it in the shades which have enveloped all other similar institutions, to which the benevolence and public spirit of the colony have given birth. But in vain, Phoenix like, it has exhumed from its own ashes, and now presents a front of greater moral and practical energy than it ever before possessed. The disbursements for the last year, will be seen by reference to the annual report on another page. Hearing of some cases of destitution and suffering in the upper settlements, on Wednesday the 20th ult. the visiting committee carried up articles of provision and clothing, and distributed them among the necessitous.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
OF MONROVIA.

ON the recurrence of another anniversary of the Society, the members would acknowledge their renewed obligations to Almighty God, from whom all good comes, and desire to recognise in continued mercies, increased motives for the faithful discharge of the duties of life.

It does not fall to the lot of the Society to record any of those signal acts of charity of alms-giving that so powerfully strike the attention, and engage the admiration of the world. The object originally in view in the formation of the Society was complex. First, to mark a distinction of character—to sustain and countenance virtue, and to reprove indecorousness, and frown upon vice. Secondly, to administer to the helplessness of aged and decrepid widowhood, and to unprotected and friendless orphanage. It would probably be supposed to savor of ostentation to say, that in pursuit of the object, the Society have steadily advanced; but they may be permitted to declare, that they are unconscious of having at any time forgotten it. Neither can they boast of having effected all in respect to their second object, which they at first contemplated. Their means have been small, and have painfully restricted them. Cases of extreme want and suffering during a part of the present year, increased to more than a reduplication of those of the past, and the Society have to regret that the increase of their resources have kept no proportionate advance with the demands on their charity. Though the Society have accomplished only a small part of what it was their wish to effect, they are not without evidence that their Association has not been altogether useless. The Committee, to whom the duty of seeking, and representing proper objects for the exercise of the Society's bounty was referred, have been vigilant and faithful, in the discharge of their trusts. The poor have been sought and found, and fed and clothed; and from the broken heart, the additional grief of pinching hunger and nakedness have been, in some measure removed. The Society are happy in believing that the cases of want and suffering, from unavoidable circumstances, are slowly diminishing, though there are still many, to which the hand of charity may be most judiciously extended. To meet these cases, the members must look to the patronage of an enlightened and liberal public.

From the Liberia Herald.

THE intelligence received by the Fabius is truly cheering and animating, and gives reason to hope that a better day is about to dawn upon our Colony. The expectations excited by the prompt and energetic measures of Gov. BUCHANAN, in regard to the Slave Trade, and especially in dragging into light the hitherto concealed part which Americans take in the nefarious traffic, have been more than realized. The idea that the Government of the United States would submit to the prostitution of its flag, in covering a traffic on which all highminded nations have set the brand of infamy and piracy, we have never for a moment entertained, and have accounted for its use in this purpose, by supposing it was not known by the Government. A few instances of the kind had been reported in America in a desultory unofficial way, but the facts had never been so reported as to call the attention of the Government directly to the subject, until Gov. BUCHANAN's decisive step in the case of the Euphrates. It is highly creditable to the character of the United States Government, that as soon as satisfactory proof was furnished, that its flag was so desecrated, efficient measures were taken to wipe off the foul blot. We rejoice in this evidence, that in declaring the trade piracy,

more was meant than empty denunciation, and that it is determined to remove every facility which American capital and the American flag, have hitherto afforded to the traffic. This action of the Government must be highly beneficial to the colony. Under the combined force and vigilance of the American squadron, which is to be immediately stationed here, and the British squadron already on the coast, the Slave Trade in our vicinity at least, must soon come to an end. Then we may look for brighter and better days. The natives will drop their hostility and return to the cultivation of the soil, and to honorable and legitimate commerce, and the colony will reap the benefit of an extended trade, and abundance of native labor for a fair and equitable consideration. The colony is already enjoying benefits from the exposures above referred to. We have been informed that the Navy Department has granted for the use of the colony, very important supplies of naval and military stores and armament, which will be sent out in the *Saluda*, and we trust this is but the beginning of that liberal patronage, that we shall receive from the overflowing coffers of the United States Government. If Gov. BUCHANAN should do no more in the administration of the affairs of the colony, and in discharging the trust reposed in him by his Government, as United States Agent, than in calling the attention of the American People, to the part which some of their fellow citizens take in this hellish trade, and to the extent to which their flag covers it, he will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of every Liberian, and to the thanks of every christian and philanthropist. We shall take occasion to refer more particularly to this at some future period.

From the Liberia Herald.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF MONROVIA.

Oct. 27. Government schooner *Providence*, Carrol master, from Sinoe, via Grand Bassa. Passenger, D. C. McFarland, Sec. to Sinoe.

29. Colonial schooner *Caldwell*, Fletcher master, from the windward.

30. British schooner *Lot Carey*, Daily master, from Sierra Leone. Passenger, Mrs. Nancy Thompson.

Nov. 1. American barque *Active*, Hunt master, from Salem, Mass.

2. British brig *Rocket*, Bishop master, from London.

3. Ship *Saluda*, Waters master, from Seirra Leone. Passengers, His Excellency Thomas Buchanan, Governor, Rev. Messrs. Pinney, Canfield, and Olword, Mr. Morris, and Dr. Johnson.

4. H. B. M. brig *Harlequin*, Lord Francis Russel commander, from the windward.

5. British schooner *Emma*, Aughterson, from Liverpool.

10. Government schooner *Providence*, Carrol master, from Grand Bassa. Passengers, Capt. C. R. Johnson, and Mr. J. Benson.

10. Colonial schooner *Caldwell*, Fletcher master, from the windward.

14. British brig *Rocket*, Bishop master, from the windward.

15. Colonial schooner *Timbuctoo*, E. Johnstone master, from the leeward.

18. Brig *Roderic Dhu*, Doty master, from Salem, Mass.

22. French brig *Niome*, Grocos, from the leeward.

24. British sloop, Lawrence master, from Sierra Leone.

27. H. B. M. brig *Harlequin*, lord Francis Russel commander, from the leeward.

27. Government schooner *Providence*, Carrol master, from Grand Bassa.

27. Colonial schooner *Timbuctoo*, Boston master, from the leeward.

- Nov. 30. Danish brig *Elmina*, from Amsterdam.
 30. British brig *Hadie*, Tiby master, from London.
 Dec. 4. Brig *Ganges*, Ward, from Salem, Mass.
 5. H. B. M. *Saracen*, Hill commander, bringing a prize.
 7. H. B. M. brig *Lynx*, Broadhead commander, from a cruise.

✂ ELLIOTT CRESSON.—This talented and indefatigable Agent of Colonization, after successfully arousing the friends of the cause at the North to new efforts in its favor, has, for the last three months, been on a visit to the Southwest. He has been cordially received in Kentucky and Mississippi. He intends to continue his tour to Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia. We commend him to the kind attentions of our friends.

✂ Our subscribers will notice that the terms of the Repository require payment in advance. Those who have not paid, are earnestly requested to remit the amount. Every subscriber and patron of the Society can aid the cause of Colonization by extending its circulation. Ministers and Officers of Auxiliary Societies are requested to act as Agents, and receive subscribers' names and remit money by mail or otherwise.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, from Jan. 2, to March 7, 1840.

Jan. 2, 1840.—Received from Presbyterian Church, Pennington, N. J., by Rev. G. Hall, \$38; Donation from G. W. Richards, \$10; M. D. Lewis, Esq., subscription, \$100			\$148 00
Jan. 11.—Dr. H. L. Hodge, donation, \$50; Dr. John Bell, \$50			100 00
Jan. 20.—Mr. A. McIntire, annual subscription			100 00
Feb. 3.—Mr. Parker, donation \$5; Feb. 6, Dr. Casper Morris, subscription \$10; Feb. 27, Mr. Lelar, donation \$5			20 00
March 2.—Dr. Gebhard, annual subscription \$50; March 7, Bethany Congregation, \$7 50, Mingo Creek Cong., towards constituting Rev. Nathan Shotwell a life-member \$5, Cong. of East Buffalo, Washington Co., Pa. \$3			65 50
(The above received by the hands of W. G. R. White.)			
March 11—Matthew Newkirk, donation			50 00
			<u>\$483 50</u>

Auxiliary Societies.

Jan. 6.—From Methodist E. Church Female Col Soc.		\$16 50	
Feb. 3.—Do. Do.		11 50	
March 7.—Col. Soc. of Elizabeth Township, Allegany Co.		24 00	52 00
			<u>\$535 50</u>

Publications.

Jan. 13.—1 copy of Abolition a Sedition 50 cents, Feb. 3, 1 copy of Condition of African Race 50 cents, Gurley's Address 12 1-2, Feb. 27, 1 copy of History of Liberia 25 cents, Report of A. C. Soc 12 1-2			1 50
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Colonization Herald.

Dec. 30.—From Emanuel Shaffer for 1838 \$2, J. F. Lamb for 1839 \$2; Jan. 24, Dr. J. H. Burgen \$2, E. Brown \$2, H. Barker \$2, Mr. Burke \$2, J. Bayard \$2, Clark Culp \$2, Nathan Dunn \$2, Mr. Ewing \$2, H. Grandom \$2, Dr. Hodge \$2, S. E. T. Harlan \$2, Wm. Hancock \$6, Robert Knight \$2, Jacob Lex \$2, J. Livinsettor \$2, J. McGrath \$2, Dr. Mitchell \$2, Dr. McCrea \$2, B. Naglee \$2, John C. Riddle \$2, S. W. Rush \$2, J. Strawbridge \$2, H. J. Spackman \$2, John Taylor \$2, Mrs. H. Walker \$2, Martin Buhler \$2, J. D. Brown \$2, David Jenkins, Columbus, Ohio \$4			66 00
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African Repository.

Jan. 13.—From A. Hill, for five copies for 1840, \$7 50, A. McIntire, for 1840, \$1 50, Jan. 23, Susan Monroe, for 1840, \$1 50, two numbers sold, 12 1-2, March 17, J. Reed, for 1840, \$1 50, April 3, Mrs. Ellmaker, for 1840, \$1 50			13 62
			<u>\$616 62</u>

The following is a list of Donations and Subscriptions obtained by Elliott Cresson, Esq. in Kentucky—the receipt of \$275, on account of which, was acknowledged in Reportory for April 1st.

Lexington—Ladies Society \$50 for 1000 copies Cary's Letters, James Weir, donation \$25, Thos. Huggins do. \$10, S. Swift, Dr. Fishback and Miss Williams each \$5, Rev. Mr. Berkeley \$2, Church collection \$17 50, Dr. Satterwhite, subscription \$20 per annum for 10 years, Jno. Milton \$5, paid first instalment, and S. Logan \$5, paid \$1, on first instalment, per ann. for 10 years. Frankfort—Col. James Davidson, donation \$5, Edw'd H. Taylor,* A. G. Hodges* and C. S. Morehead,* each a subscription of \$10 per ann. for 10 years. Louisville—N. Harding, donation \$50, W. B. Clifton do. \$25, Dr. Short, subscription \$50 per ann. for 10 years, Wm. Miller* do. \$50 do. Thos. J. Reid,* J. S. Morris,* J. B. Bowles* and Dr. N. Galt, each \$10 per ann. for 10 years. New Albany, Ia.—Jacob Loaghmiller \$5 per annum for 10 years.

* Paid first instalment.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, and Receipts from March 25, to April 25, 1840.

Ohio State Society—From the Ladies Society, Springfield, Mrs. Ann. A. War-	
der, Treasurer \$23, Salt Creek, by Rev. Wm. Wallace, Agent \$6 75	29 75
Louisiana.—By Rev. H. N. Vandyke—Attakapas, St. Mary's, Col J. G. Rich-	
son, \$10 annually for 10 years, paid \$10; Jehu Wilkinson, donation \$10	20 00
Franklin.—John C. Gordy, \$10 annually for 10 years, \$10; Nancy Farking-	
ton, \$10 annually for life, \$10; Wm. Killgore, donation \$5	25 00
Covington.—W. D. S. Warner \$5 annually for 5 years, \$5; Collections \$6 50	11 50
Georgia.—Robert Campbell, Esq., Augusta, donation	80 00
North Carolina.—By Rev. Wm. Kenney, Agent.—Washington, Beaufort Co. In	
M. E. Church \$12 93; Capt. Taylor \$10; Mr. Fowle, Charles Moules, B.	
Rungen and a Friend, each \$5	42 93
Newbern.—In M. E. Church \$29; Presbyterian Church \$14 73; Baptish Ch.	
\$4 67; Judge Gaston \$15; Mr. Roberts, Mr. Blackledge, Miss J. C. Gilles-	
pie, Rev. C. F. McRea and Mr. A. H., each \$5; Mr. Lentz \$3; Mr. Wil-	
son, Mr. Grant and Mr. Guion, each \$2; Sundries \$7	104 40
B. Skinner, Esq., Perquimas Co.	4 00
Virginia State Society.—Berkeley Co., by Rev. Mr. Smith in 1838	5 00
District of Columbia.—Alexandria and vicinity.—By Mr. Jos. S. Collins, Agent.	
Gen. Mason \$20, Two Ladies \$6, Rev. Dr. Keith, Rev. W. N. Pendleton,	
Rev. E. R. Lippett and Lieut. Mason (of the Navy) each \$5, Cash \$1 50,	
Mr. James Cloud, Mr. Foote, Mr. Duling and Dr. Mason, each \$5, Mr. Col-	
lard and Mr. Allison, each \$1	69 59
New York State Society, Albany, from A. McIntyre, Esq., his third payment	
on subscription of \$1250	125 00
New York City, B. F. Butler, second payment on subscription of \$250	50 00
Connecticut.—Stonington, from E. Williams, administrator of the late Charles	
H. Phelps, first payment on subscription of \$1000	100 00
George N. Whistler, Esq., first payment on subscription of \$500	50 00
Hartford—Gaius Lyman, Esq., first and second payment on subs. of \$100	20 00
Massachusetts.—Wilmington, from Thos. J. Williams, donation	25 00
Maine.—Bath, from Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, by Hon. Mr. Randall	10 00
New Hampshire and Vermont.—Rev. E. S. Hunter, balance of his collections	205 63

Receipts other than Contributions.

For balance of Freight and Passage money per ship Saluda	386 68
From Foster & Easton, for interest to April 1, 1840, on H. Sheldon's donation	140 00

\$1504 39

[JOSEPH ETTER, PRINTER.]